

AGAIN!

J. B. DANNER,

HAS just returned from the City, (making the round time since the first of June) with a Splendid and General Assortment of

GOODS.

He has heretofore received a greater share of custom than he had anticipated, for which he returns his sincere thanks: and he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, being able to offer

(Greater Bargains)

than he has ever offered, owing to his having made certain arrangements with different Houses in the City. His Assortment comprises every article of

**DRY GOODS,**  
Groceries,  
CHINA, GLASS, &c.

& Queens-Ware,  
LEGHORN, STRAW, AND GIMP  
BONNETS,  
Weavers' Reeds, and Grind-  
stones, &c. &c.

He invites the Public generally to call, examine, and judge for themselves.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

J. B. DANNER,

Also continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**—The Sheriff of this County has advertised for sale, at the Court-house, on Saturday the 28th of October, at 1 o'clock, p. m. a Lot of Ground, in Abbotts-Town, No. 3, on which are a large two-story dwelling-house, part brick, and part log & weather-boarded, with a frame back building, a well at the door, and a barn, part stone and log—the above is occupied as a Tavern: Also, a Tract of Land, in Berwick township, adjoining lands of Henry Carpenter, Henry Wolf, and the Lots of Abbotts-Town, containing 40 acres, more or less—the property of Abraham Miller, deceased.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**—The Sheriff of this County has advertised for sale, at the Court-house, on the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock, p. m. a Tract of Land, in Franklin township, adjoining lands of John Stewart, David Sheetz and others, containing 140 Acres, more or less, on which are a two-story log dwelling-house, double log barn, and an orchard—the property of Thomas Harris.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 15th of October next, on the premises, a certain

PLANTATION,

Or TRACT OF LAND, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel O'Brien, Mary Kitchen, Andrew Wolf, and others, containing 112 Acres, and allowance. The improvements are a Log House, and Barn, a good Orchard, and two springs of water. About Thirty Acres of the above are covered with thriving Timber: there is also a proportion of good Meadow. The Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road runs through the Farm. To be sold as the Estate of SAMUEL BOWSER, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by JOHN BOWSER, Adm'r.  
By the Court,  
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.  
Sept. 14.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DANIEL HOOVER, late of Liberty township, deceased, are desired to discharge their accounts on or before the 1st of October next. And those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, authenticated, on or before the 1st of October next.  
JOHN RICKER, Adm'r.  
Sept. 14.  
N. B. The Vendue Notes are now due.

TICKETS ONLY \$5!

THE SEVENTEENTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

WILL BE DRAWN ON Saturday the 25th of Sept.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of \$20,000	10 do	300	
1 do 10,000	20 do	200	
1 do 5,000	20 do	150	
1 do 4,000	40 do	100	
1 do 3,000	168 do	50	
1 do 2,000	112 do	20	
8 do 1,000	2240 do	10	
6 do 500	15400 do	5	
10 do 400			

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,  
Other Shares in proportion.

Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S  
HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 Prize of 2,500 DOLLS.  
1 " 1,000 "  
1 " 800 "  
1 " 300 "

And a great many of

50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 16.

24 23 20 30 14 18 13 4 47

CAPITALISTS,  
LOOK HERE!

A Valuable Property

OF FIRST-RATE

LIMESTONE LAND,

Will positively be Sold at PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday 30th of October

next, if not sold at Private Sale four

weeks previous to the above date.

THIS Property is the FARM, late of JOHN MCCREARY, deceased, situate part in Mountpleasant and part in Conowago townships, Adams county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Henry Wirt, Henry Herring, Abraham Reiff, Widow Wills, George Lawrence, innkeeper, and others, containing 221 Acres & 118 Perches,

neat measure, PATENTED LAND.

The Improvements are a two-story

Log HOUSE, a 1 1/2

story House, and a

Still-house, a double

Log Barn, and other Out-buildings; an

elegant well of water, with a pump,

and a good spring of water—both convenient to the house;

Two Limestone Quarries

opened, with a sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lime-burning; an Orchard; two Meadows, one of which can be watered; an elegant

MILL-SEAT,

which has been indicated by a Millwright. This Farm is situated on the Little Conowago creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover, and five from Littlestown—a Public Road passing the door—and has long been known as sure as any in the neighborhood.

Persons wishing to view the property, will call upon Thomas McCreary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and will shew the same.—The above-mentioned Farm can be divided very advantageously into two.—The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS MCCREARY, } Ec's.  
JOSEPH MCCREARY, }

Aug. 3.

Any person wishing to know the Terms of Sale of the Property at Private Sale, will call on Thomas McCreary, who resides on the Farm, or Joseph McCreary, who resides in Fairview, Frederick county, Md.

CUMBERLAND  
FACTORY,  
FOR RENT.

THIS Establishment is on Yellow-Breaches creek, at Cumberland Furnace, Cumberland county, Pa.—There are two Carding Machines, one Spinning Billy of 30 Spindles, and one Loom of 60; 120 Looms; and all the necessary apparatus for doing work, in complete order. There is a House, Garden and Stabling, attached to the Factory. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. Apply to  
JAMES WILSON.  
Carlisle, Aug. 24.  
N. B. The Machinery is all new.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,  
HENRY MOYITT,  
HENRI MYERS, (Tyrone.)  
COMMISSIONER,  
JOHN KUGLER.  
AUDITOR,  
SAMUEL KENNEDY.  
DIRECTOR,  
GEORGE WALTER.  
CORONERS,  
JACOB ZIEGLER,  
JOHN P. M'FARLANE.

ANTI-MASONIC TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,  
ANDREW MARSHALL,  
JAMES M'SHERRY.  
COMMISSIONER,  
JACOB COVER.  
AUDITOR,  
CHARLES KETTLEWELL.  
DIRECTOR,  
GARRET BRINKERHOFF.  
CORONERS,  
SAMUEL S. FORNEY,  
DANIEL COMFORT.

NOTICE.

THE Vendue Notes given at the Vendue of SAMUEL MOORE, in March last, were deposited in my hands for collection, by Mr. Moore, before he removed to the West. They become due on the 18th of September inst.—after which time a speedy payment of the same is desired.  
ADAM WALTER.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of NANCY NULL, of Berwick township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the first of October next.—And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.  
JOSEPH KEPNER, Adm'r.  
Aug. 31.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

JUDGE CLAYTON.—This honorable dispenser of Georgia legislation, in a charge to the Grand Jury of one of the counties of that State, speaking on the subject of their Indian relations, makes use of the following rash and censurable language:

"Besides the fact officially announced in the council of the Indians, lately assembled, I have received information from the Executive branch of this Government, that counsel have been employed by the Cherokee nation, to raise for the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, the question 'whether the State has a right to pass laws for the government of the Indians residing within its limits.'—Now, without intending the least disrespect to that Court, to whose constitutional authority this and all other State Courts, I hope, will most cheerfully submit, this question can never go from a Court in which I preside, until the People of the State yield it, either from a conviction of error, ascertained by their own tribunals, or the more awful sense of their weakness to retain it; and, it is useless to disguise the matter, to this issue the question must come, if the State is true to itself. I shall try all cases which may come under the law, and wholly disregard all interference from abroad. The punishment, if any shall be necessary, will be promptly inflicted, save only such as the usual suggestions of humanity may otherwise require."

Here is a new case of nullification proposed and threatened; and in order that it may, if possible, be more probably successful, than an attempt to nullify a published and undoubted act of the General Government, it goes by anticipation, and in a disputed case with regard to jurisdiction, is to annihilate the power of appeal to the Supreme Court of the country, the only tribunal by which questions of this class can be ultimately decided. A Georgia Judge undertakes to say, that the United States Court shall not have an opportunity to make a decision in the case, nor even to determine whether it has the authority to do so. This chivalrous law-interpreter will "punish" even to death, without inquiring very carefully into his own legal authority.

American Spectator.

The voters, or electoral body of France, are said to consist of 80,000 individuals only, out of a population of 35,000,000!

ELECTION IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

The election which was held in Charleston, (S. C.) on the 6th inst., resulted in the choice of James R. Pringle, Esq. the anti nullification candidate, as Intendant, by a majority of 84. All the elected Wardens entertain the same views with Mr. Pringle, and were nominated at the same meeting of the friends of the Union. Bull. Gaz.

**A Prolific Family.**—A friend has put into our hands an account of the family and descendants of John and Elizabeth Smith, who are themselves now living at Huntington, Long Island.—Children, 17; Grand Children, 97; Great Grand Children, 152—total 246. Of this number 40 have deceased, leaving a snug little family, now hale and hearty, of two hundred and sixty persons! Three to one for CLAY, no doubt.

The population of Cape May County, N. J. is 4,928, being an increase of 563 since the last census. The Deputy Marshal who made the enumeration, states that he saw no person under the influence of ardent spirits, and that there is "not a solitary lawyer in the county." Happy people!

BEAT THIS WHO CAN.

**One Day's Work.**—A Liverpool paper of Aug. 3, says:—"On Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, Mr. Brougham left York; he breakfasted, and made arrangements with some friends at Leeds; went to Bradford, attended a public breakfast, and spoke to the people; proceeded to Halifax, and spoke to the people; went on to Elland, and spoke again; addressed the electors near Honly, and again at New Mill; proceeded to Penistone, and made another speech; reached Sheffield at a quarter to seven o'clock, and addressed a vast multitude in Paradise Square; went on to Barnsley, where the market place was crowded to receive him, and where he addressed the people after ten o'clock at night, by gas-light and torch-light, and finally proceeded to Thorne House, near Wakefield, to sleep—having travelled a hundred miles and made eight speeches in the course of the day. The following morning, at six o'clock, he addressed the inhabitants of Wakefield, and went into Court at nine o'clock, at York, as if nothing had happened. And yet, amongst the objections urged against the man that can make these Herculean exertions, it is foolishly asserted that he cannot do the public business of the country."

When our celebrated countryman, Capt. Parry, was preparing for his first expedition to the pole, sage conjectures were afloat, both from the learned and unlearned. To reach the Pacific through a region of ice was certainly deemed impracticable, and every attempt has yet demonstrated the fact. Two honest farmers in our neighborhood had received a news-paper, giving all the particulars of the intended expedition, and long they tried to conjecture what the pole was, and the reason why all this bustle was going on.—"Stop," says Peter Davison, "I see it now; just look at that grunstone—that's the yearth, and the iron axletree is the pole." "Weel," says Rob Scott, "what o' that; what can Parry do wi' the axletree o' the yearth—can he mak' it better?" Our geographical hero, not the least daunted, immediately replied,—"he canna mak' it better, Rob, that I ken; but you know we have had some severe weather these two winters back, and something moun be wrang, and sae ye ken Parry's just gone out to oil the pole, to make it roun' better."

Greenock Advertiser.

**Turkeys.**—According to an account in the Pensacola Gazette, of the 14th ult. the few solitary dwellers on this little bank in the ocean, have sustained a fierce and obstinate siege from the Mosquitoes this season. The heat of the sun on the flats covered with seagrasses and thin coating of slime, has generated them in such numbers that they rise from the surface like a mist. The poor keeper of the light house, with his family, was obliged to seek refuge from his winged persecutors at the very top of the tower. The poultry and pigs brought to the island, it is said, have actually died of the insupportable stings inflicted by these insects.

Lexington, (Ky.) Sept. 1.

**Stealing Fruit.**—A man named Beck, with Baker, a stone mason, was lately shot dead in a water-melon patch near Frankfort. The stealing of fruit is a

most provoking sort of petty larceny. But the punishment may be too severe. It is lawful to protect one's property; and there are but few persons who would not for that purpose use fire arms, if absolutely necessary, against a midnight thief. But there is a degree of cruelty in deliberately loading a gun with a deadly charge, and lying in wait, as in this case, to take the life of an erring fellow being. Humanity revolts at the deed.

SUNDAY.

The daily occurrences of a week of business absorb the mind so much, that were it not for the regular return of the Sabbath, a majority of human beings would nearly forget that any thing else was necessary in this world but money when it is needed, provisions when hungry, clothing to cover, luxuries to feed our pampered appetites. But Christianity has consulted the wants of man and the weakness of his nature, by the institution of one day in seven.

How happy the virtuous man must feel to escape from the trammels of a bad world to one day of sober reflection, of pious indulgence, or of religious consolation! The mariner, who, after a week of storms and gloom, happens to spend one day on the sunny shore of some verdant island that rises out of the main, cannot feel more grateful for his good fortune, than he, who having weathered the misgivings of the week, sits down in his own pew, in his own church, and joins in the service and praise of his great Maker.

Dr. James Wilson, in a paper upon "Affections of the Heart," read some weeks since before the Royal College of Physicians, indulged in the following sweet strain in speaking of an infant's sleep:—"So motionless is its slumber, that in watching it, we tremble, and become impatient for some sound or stir that may assure us of its life; yet is the fancy of the little sleeper busy, and every artery and every pulse of its frame engaged in the work of growth and secretion, though his breath would not stir the smallest insect that sported on his lips—though his pulse would not lift the flower leaf of which he dreamed from his bosom; yet following this emblem of tranquillity into after life, we see him exposed to every climate—contending with every obstacle—agitated by every passion; and under these various circumstances, how different is the power and degree of the heart's action, which has not only to beat, but to "beat time," through every moment of a long troubled life."

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

The Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have translated from a Bordeaux paper the following account of the terrible eruption of Mount Etna, which occurred about the middle of May. The number of lives lost is not stated, but must have been very great.

The terrible explosion which opened seven craters of the volcano at once, has destroyed eight villages in the neighborhood of the mountain, to which neither the lava nor the fire ever extended before. All the buildings have disappeared under the heaps of calcined stones and burning cinders, which were thrown from these new openings of Etna. Notwithstanding the frightful detonations which announced beforehand the approach of the catastrophe, the inhabitants of these villages remained quietly in their dwellings, considering themselves safe on account of the distance, which had preserved them in all preceding eruptions, however violent. In the destruction of these villages and the neighboring hamlets, perished a great many victims, both men and animals.

On the 24th of May the consumed edifices were still smoking, and these unhappy places were inaccessible on account of the heat which was given out from the cinders, stones and lava, with which they are covered. It was not until the 31st day after the disaster, that it was possible to approach for the purpose of affording any succor. But the search was entirely useless. Never was a calamity more terrible, more unexpected, or more general. The shores of Calabria, and some parts of Italy, lying in the current of the wind which blew on that disastrous night, were covered with the same kind of ashes under which the places in the vicinity of Etna were buried. Scarcely a long remembrance of this disaster, which has devastated a great part of the fertile country of the world.



## A Valuable Farm FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 17th day of September next,

**A FARM,**  
situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Barnitz, Michael Etzler, the Heirs of Daniel Oyster, deceased, David Slagle and others, containing

**207 ACRES**  
OF FIRST-RATE

### Limestone Land;

about 100 Acres of which are in fine Timber—and the residue under as good cultivation as any in the County.

The Improvements are a Log Dwelling-house & Barn, a Shop, and Spring-house, over a never failing spring; also, an Orchard.—To be sold as the Estate of MARTIN CARL, deceased.

The above Property will be sold together, or divided into two Tracts, to suit purchasers. It will be shown by Daniel Carl, residing on the premises.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. M. on the premises, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

MARTIN CARL, } Adm's.  
JOSEPH CARL, }

By the Court,  
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 17.

## NOTICE

### IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Account of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 28th day of September next, to wit:

The account of George Harman, administrator of the estate of Henry Smith, deceased.

The supplemental account of Philip Wolf, executor of the estate of Philip Wolf, deceased.

The account of Charles G. McLean, administrator of the estate of Helen McLean, deceased.

The account of Mary Ann Gray, executor of the estate of Rev. James Gray, deceased.

The final account of John Shorb, executor of the estate of John G. Shultz, deceased.

The account of John Yeagerline and Henry Bushman, administrators of the estate of Valentine Stehr, deceased.

The account of John Wiernman and Thomas Stephens, administrators of the estate of Frederick Cleaveland, deceased.

The account of James and Robert Major, administrators of the estate of Robert Major, deceased.

The account of John and Wm. Orr, executors of the estate of William Orr, deceased.

The account of John Wilson, administrator of the estate of Margaret Walker, deceased.

The account of James Barr, administrator of the estate of William Stultz, deceased.

The account of Alexander Caldwell, executor of the estate of Samuel Smyth, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, executor of the estate of William Bigham, deceased.

The account of Hugh and David Denwiddie, administrators of the estate of Hugh Denwiddie, deceased.

The account of Charles F. Keener, executor of the estate of John F. Hapke, deceased.

The account of Jesse Comly and Philip Myers, administrators of the estate of Isaac Hess, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of Jacob Ziegler, Guardian of the minor children of John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.  
Register's Office, Gettysburg,  
Aug. 23, 1830.

## DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 107, Market street below Third,  
PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of Fish Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dyes, Spices, &c. which will be sold at reduced prices.

The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

## FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price, in Cash, will be given for Clean FLAXSEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,  
Corysburg, July 20.

## SHERIFFALTY.

### To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of

## SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

Your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM S. COBEAN.

April 6.

### To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

A REPORT is in circulation, in some sections of the County, that I am a FREE-MASON, calculated, and no doubt intended by the person who originated it, to injure my election.—To remove any unfavorable impressions which such a report might make, and believing it a duty I owe to myself, I take this early opportunity of informing the Public that it is without the least foundation in truth. I am not, never have been, nor do I believe ever shall be a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit to your decision, promising, if elected, a faithful discharge of the duties of the Office.

Your obedient humble Servant,

WM. S. COBEAN.

Gettysburg, May 18.

### To the Free & Independent Electors of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

## SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election. Should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I trust the duties of the office will be exercised with promptness and impartiality.

ISAAC WOLF, (Farmer)

Berwick township, May 18.

### To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of

## SHERIFF.

If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.

BERNHART GILBERT.

April 13.

### To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF. I am an Anti-Mason—opposed to all Secret Societies. I shall not trouble you with personal solicitations; but will receive your support with gratitude.

WILLIAM F. BONNER.

York Springs, June 15.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of JAMES DOUGLASS, deceased, Offers at Private Sale,

## THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh McGaughey, John Stewart and others, containing

**164 ACRES,**

and allowance, of **PATENTED LAND.**

The improvements are a Log House, & Double Log Barn. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the premises, by Wm. FERRER, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to

WM. DOUGLASS, Ex'r.

Aug. 31.

## Trustee's Sale.

WILL be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Friday the 24th of September, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock,

### A Tract of Land,

Containing about 17 ACRES, situate in Mountjoy township, about seven miles from Gettysburg, on the Baltimore Turnpike Road, and three miles from Littlestown. The improvements consist of a two-story

Log House, and double Log BARN, &c. with a well of water at the door—the property of James COLLINS.

Mr. Collins, who resides on the premises, will show the same to any person wishing to purchase.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAS. ATCHESON, Trustee.

Aug. 31.

## At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the heirs and legal representatives of

## DANIEL FUNK,

deceased, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, and they being severally called, and making no answer—

### The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Mary, intermarried with Solomon Bowers, Rebecca Funk, Jacob Funk, Moses Funk, Daniel Funk, Joel Funk, Ephraim Funk, Benjamin Funk, and Ann, intermarried with Anthony Dear-dorf, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty eighth day of September next, to show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31.

## At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c.—On motion,

### The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF  
**JOHN ERISMAN,**  
deceased, to wit: Christian Erisman, Matilda, intermarried with John Moost, Maria, intermarried with Hummerick Hostetter, Susanna, intermarried with Andrew Moose, John Erisman, Jacob Erisman, Abraham Erisman, Daniel Erisman and Henry Erisman, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty eighth day of September next, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31.

## At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the heirs and legal representatives of

## ADAM SWARTZ,

deceased, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, and they being severally called, and making no answer—

### The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Sally, intermarried with Samuel Blessinger, Elizabeth, intermarried with Daniel Wolf, Catharine, intermarried with John Ginder (who is lately deceased, having left one child, now a minor, named Sarah Ann,) Abraham and John (whose shares have been sold to Thaddeus Stevens,) or the Guardians of such as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty eighth day of September next, to show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31.

## The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20.

## A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER.

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.—ALSO.

## TWO APPRENTICES

To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.

THOMAS McKELIP.

Gettysburg, May 23.

## At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion,

### The Court Grant a Rule.

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

## ADAM PLUM.

deceased, to wit: Rebecca, intermarried with David Knouse, Philip Plum, Adam Plum, Susan, intermarried with David Hoffman, John, Christian, and Michael Plum, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty eighth day of September next, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31.

## WOOL WANTED.

**20,000 lbs.**  
OF WASHED WOOL,

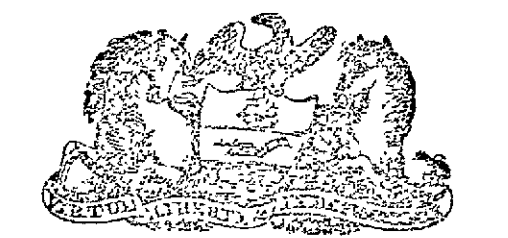
WANTED at the Store of the

Subscriber—for which 25 cts. per lb. will be given.

C. J. SHOWER.

Gettysburg, July 6.

tf



## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, PHILIP HEACY, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this PUBLIC NOTICE to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

## ELECTION

will be held in the said County, on the

Second Tuesday in October next. (the 12th.)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz.:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick, and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill, at the house of Francis Hildi, in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Lattimore, at the house of Thomas Reed, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house of the Widow Swartz, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of John Gilbert, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by Christian Boucher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M-Sherrys-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by Daniel Dear-dorf, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Scope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME & PLACES WILL BE ELECTED:

Two Members of Congress, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, and Perry;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts;

One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams;

Two Coroners; and

Two Sheriffs.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the 1st day of October next, and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election,) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which will be on Friday the 15th day of October aforesaid, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2d April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote at any General or Special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

Given under my hand, at Gettysburg, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1830.

PHILIP HEACY, Sheriff.

"THE ADAMS COUNTY" is published every Tuesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Ten Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are published three times for One Dollar, and for each continuance after, Two-fifths of a Dollar—these are charged a square, in the same proportion.



IMPORTANT & INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship *Helen*, at New-York, last week, London papers to the 7th Aug. and Paris to the 6th, have been received.

The most important items of intelligence are the formal abdication of the Throne of France by Charles X. and the probable offer of the Crown to the Duke of Orleans. A letter accompanying the latest express from Paris to London, says: "As soon as the Chamber is constituted, a proposal will be made to it to offer the Crown to the Duke of Orleans. Every thing is prepared for this."

The accounts from all parts of the Kingdom show that the same enthusiasm prevailed generally as at Paris—and that all hopes the King might have entertained of a diversion in his favor, were entirely fallacious.

Charles, it appears, had stopped at Rambouillet, with all his family. To this place Commissioners were despatched by the Provisional Government to hasten his departure from France.—On their arrival, he proved somewhat refractory. Immediately on the receipt of this intelligence at Paris, about 60,000 of the National Guards were ordered out to march to Rambouillet to bring him to terms. At the news of this movement, the King abandoned his last hope, abdicated the throne, gave up the diamonds of the Crown, and determined on leaving the country; and the whole Royal Guard capitulated. Gen. Payol entered Paris on the 3d, with the Crown Diamonds, amidst cries of the "Charter for ever!" the National Guard for ever!"

The King, it was stated, demanded an income of four millions, with liberty to take with him whoever he thought proper. It is thought, however, that only a limited number of servants would be allowed him. He demanded for the present only one million, which sum was handed him in gold. It seems that the last funds he had at his disposal, had been distributed to the troops.

The following is the official announcement, by the Commissioners, of the King's consent to depart:

**RAMBOUILLET, Aug. 3.**  
Monsieur—It is with joy that we announce the success of our mission.—The King has determined to depart with all his family. We shall bring you all the incidents and details of the journey with the greatest precision.—May it terminate happily!

We follow the route to Cherbourg. All the troops are directed to march on Eprenon. To-morrow morning it will be decided which shall definitively follow the King.

We are, with respect and devotion, your Royal Highness's most humble and obedient servants,

DR. SCHONES,  
LE MARCHEAU MAISON,  
ODILLON BARROT.

The despatch which encloses the above official letter, says: "It is understood to be the King's intention to embark for the United States of America. The King's resolution has evidently been hastened by the approach of an armed force from Paris."

The *Globe* in a subsequent paragraph adds: "We stop the press to say that a third Express has just been received from Paris, bringing further information that the abdication of the King has been unconditional, and that he is already on his way to Cherbourg, where two vessels are in readiness to receive himself and suite."

Capt. Keene, of the packet ship *Harve*, which sailed from that port on the 4th of August, states that he learned on the morning he left there, that the American ships *Great-Britain* & *Charles Carroll* were chartered that morning at *Harve*, for the purpose of conveying Charles X. and his suite beyond sea.—It was stated that it was at the King's instance that they were chartered. His destination was not declared—but will probably be New-York.

The *London Herald* of the 7th Aug. observes:—

"It is said the ex-King Charles X. is about to seek an inglorious asylum in the free States of North-America. If this be the case, he may meet with the deposed Majesty of Spain in his exile, and in the back settlements of Kentucky or the green solitudes of Pennsylvania, Charles Capet and Joseph Bonaparte may console each other's misfortunes. It would be a curious and instructive subject of moral contemplation, to see the two ex-Kings, members of rival families, living under the protection of the simple President of the Republic. It would be pleasant to see them forgetting the cares of empire, and the intrigues of Courts, enjoying in company the harmless pleasures of the wilderness, angling in the same waters, or pursuing together the pastime of the woods. We believe some of the family of Murat, the late ex-King of Naples, territory which the bravery of its inhabitants, and the genius of Washington, wrested from the British Crown. It is

strange that a Republic should be founded by fugitives from oppressive Governments, to give refuge to exiled Kings.

ABDICATION OF CHARLES X.

Paris, Aug. 3.—(Official).—The following act, superscribed, "To my cousin the Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom," has been deposited, by order of the Duke of Orleans, in the archives of the Chamber of Peers:—

**RAMBOUILLET, Aug. 2, 1829.**  
My Cousin—I am too profoundly grieved by the evils which afflict or might threaten my people, not to have sought a means of preventing them. I have, therefore, taken the resolution to abdicate the crown in favor of my grandson the Duke de Bordeaux.

The Dauphin, who partakes my sentiments, also renounces his rights in favor of his Nephew.

You will have, then, in your quality of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, to cause the accession of Henry V. to the crown to be proclaimed. You will take, besides, all the measures which concern you to regulate the forms of the Government during the minority of the new King. Here I confine myself to making known these dispositions—it is a means to avoid many evils.

You will communicate my intention to the diplomatic body, and you will acquaint me, as soon as possible, with the proclamation by which my grandson shall have been recognized King of France, under the name of Henry V.

I charge Lieut. General Viscount de Fossiac Lacour to deliver this to you. He has orders to settle with you the arrangements to be made in favor of the persons who have accompanied me, as well as the arrangements necessary for what concerns me and the rest of my family.

We will afterwards regulate the other measures which will be the consequences of the change of the reign.

I repeat to you, my cousin, the assurances of the sentiments with which I am your affectionate cousin,

CHARLES.

LOUIS ANTOINE.

PARIS, Aug. 3.

Opening of the Chambers.—Speech of the Lieut. General of the Kingdom.

Peers and Deputies.—Paris, troubled in its repose by a deplorable violation of the Charter and of the laws, defended them with heroic courage! In the midst of this sanguinary struggle all the guarantees of social order no longer subsisted: Persons, property & rights—every thing that is most valuable and dear to men and to citizens, was exposed to the most serious dangers.

In this absence of all public power, the wishes of my fellow-citizens turned towards me: they have judged me worthy to concur with them in the salvation of the country; they have invited me to exercise the functions of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

Their cause appeared to me to be just, the dangers immense, the necessity imperative, my duty sacred. I hastened to the midst of this valiant people, followed by my family, and wearing those colors which, for the second time, have marked among us the triumph of liberty.

I have come firmly resolved to devote myself to all that circumstances should require of me in the situation in which they have placed me, to re-establish the empire of the laws, to save liberty which was threatened, and render impossible the return of such great evils by securing forever the power of that Charter, whose name invoked during the combat, was also appealed to after the victory.—(Applauds.)

In the accomplishment of this noble task, it is for the Chambers to guide me. All rights must be solemnly guaranteed, all the institutions necessary to their full and free exercise must receive the developments of which they have need.—Attached by inclination and conviction to the principles of a free government, I accept beforehand all the consequences of it. I think it my duty immediately to call your attention to the organization of the Natl Guards, to the application of the Jury to the crimes of the Press, the formation of the Departments and Municipal Administrations, and, above all, to that 14th article of the Charter, which has been so hatefully interpreted.—(Fresh applauds.)

It is with these sentiments, gentlemen, that I come to open this session.

The past is painful to me. I deplore misfortunes which I could have wished to prevent; but in the midst of this magnificent transport of the capital, and of all the other French cities, at the sight of order reviving with marvellous promptness, after a resistance free from all excesses, a just national pride moves my heart, and I look forward with confidence to the future destiny of the country.

Yes, gentlemen, France, which is so dear to us, will be happy and free, it will show to England that, so long engaged with its internal prosperity, it loves peace as well as liberty, and desires on-

ly the happiness and the repose of its neighbors.

Respect for all rights, care for all interests, good faith in the Government, are the best means to disarm parties, and to bring back to people's minds that confidence—to the institutions that stability—which are the only certain pledges of the happiness of the people and of the strength of states.

Peers and Deputies.—As soon as the Chambers shall be constituted I shall have laid before you the act of abdication of his Majesty King Charles X. By the same act his Royal Highness Louis Antoine de France also renounces his rights.—This act was placed in my hands yesterday, the 2d of August, at 11 o'clock at night. I have this morning ordered it to be deposited in the archives of the Chamber of Peers; and I cause it to be inserted in the official part of the *Moniteur*.

The cries of "Vive d'Orleans!" "Vive la liberte!" were again heard more loudly than before. The Prince appeared to be deeply affected; he saluted the assembly several times, and withdrew with his son, attended by the great deputation, which conducted him back to the door.

PARIS, Aug. 4.

The Chamber of Deputies met to-day, and proceeded to ballot for officers—after which an important question was argued: it was the abdication of Charles X. This offered matter for much discussion; "it is not an abdication that we want, it is a forfeiture of the throne that we have a right to impose upon him in our quality of representatives of the French people!" exclaimed a member, with much vehemence.

Another French paper says, "The dreams of a few Peers to cause the little Duke of Bordeaux to be proclaimed, on the strength of the abdication of Charles X. and the Dauphin, are mere illusions; public opinion has resumed its empire, and cannot retrograde at present as far as the doctrines of divine rights.—It is for a Prince, but a Prince chosen by the Nation."

Most of the Ambassadors of Foreign Powers residing at Paris, had yesterday given to the Duke of Orleans the assurance of the most friendly disposition of their respective Sovereigns.—The English Ambassador is said to have been the first. Not only the English nation, but also the English Cabinet had well judged the true situation of affairs in France, as well as the infallible consequences of the criminal acts of the Ministers.

The National Guard is organizing itself rapidly. It is in arms in every part of France. If the whole army, which has now made its submission, had remained faithful to Charles X., it would cause no apprehension at present. The probability of a civil war is every moment vanishing more decidedly—unanimity prevails every where—and the Bourbons are shaken off, as a yoke imposed upon us by foreigners.

The following order of the day has been issued by General Lafayette, on accepting the command of the National Guards:—

"August 2.—During the glorious crisis in which the Parisian energy has conquered our rights, every thing still remains provisional: there is nothing definitive but the sovereignty of those national rights, and the eternal remembrance of the glorious work of the people; but amidst the various powers instituted through the necessity of our situation, the re-organization of the Natl Guards is a most necessary defence for the public order, and one which is highly called for. The opinion of the Prince exercising the high station of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, most honorable to myself, is, that I should for the present take that command.—In 1790 I refused to accept such an offer, made to me by 3,000,000 of my comrades, as that office would have been a permanent one. Now, that circumstances are altered, I think it my duty, in order to serve liberty and my country, to accept the station of General-Commandant of the National Guards of France."

LAFAYETTE.

Another order of the day gives direction for the general organization of the National Guards, which, it says, will be upon the principles of that formed in 1791.

By an official ordonnance, dated Aug. 1, the French colors are resumed, and no other than the tri-colored cockade is to be worn.

Gen. Valaze, commander of the Engineers, had arrived at Toulon from Algiers, on board the *Scipio*, with five millions from the Regency of Algiers.

The Duke of Orleans had subscribed 100,000 francs for the relief of those who suffered during the three days of revolution in Paris.

The Duchess of Angouleme, (wife of the Dauphin) daughter of Louis XVI, who lost his life in the Revolution of 1793, has lived to see another revolution. Napoleon used to say she was the only man among the Bourbons.

ADDRESS.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

Having been appointed, "at a meeting of Democratic Republican Delegates from different Townships of the County of Adams, held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on the 6th inst." a Committee "to prepare an Address to the Citizens of Adams County, on the subject of the ensuing General Election": we now endeavor to perform that duty in a plain and familiar manner, without making any attempt at brilliancy of composition, or elegance of language. Truth is our object; and it will be laid before you with that candor and moderation which should exist in communications of this kind. A candid and unvarnished exposition of facts is most desirable to a virtuous and intelligent people.

Free and honorable contests for political principles are salutary to a Republic.—But it is much to be regretted, that an attempt is now made by designing and ambitious aspirants, to divert public attention from its accustomed political channel, by a cunningly devised scheme, called *Anti-Masonry*.

When this Anti-Masonic project was in its infancy, almost every patriotic and virtuous citizen, who felt a prejudice against "secret societies," was disposed to inquire how the Masonic Institution could be eradicated: which was pretended to be the sole object of its promoters. But a short time had elapsed, until its real design was discovered to be the overthrow of all former political parties—particularly the Democratic Republican party; and the political promotion and personal aggrandizement of its promoters on their ruins. To accomplish this purpose, proscription and persecution of the most destructive kind have been practised, not only against the Masonic Institution and its members, but against men who will adhere to the liberal principles of our Government, and will not make Anti-Masonry the only basis of their political faith.

The Constitution of our Government declares that "all men are born equally free and independent"; and the laws of the land extend equal rights, equal privileges, and equal protection, to all citizens: and to preserve these equal and republican principles, should be the political object of a free people. As "all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and established for their peace, safety, and happiness," persecution of any sect or society of men should never be resorted to, for political purposes, by any citizens who wish to preserve those principles of their government pure, and wish to be considered "well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." If a close adherence to the salutary and liberal principles of our Government should alone characterize political parties, all minor considerations, as to what society or denomination any particular citizen may belong, would accommodate themselves to the support and protection of superior blessings and privileges. Let our prejudices against an institution be strong and honest; yet, if we select it out from among the number that are tolerated in this country, and create a public excitement against it, and then direct that excitement to the attainment of political purposes, and make it the only passport to office, we at once strike at the root of our liberties. We then abandon the protection of the liberal principles of our Government, and open a door for the persecution of all classes, and conditions, and sects, and societies, of men and Christians. It is not the business or wish of this Committee to defend the Masonic Institution—as we have no connection with it—and are disposed to let it sustain itself, or fall, by its own merits. And if it is so obnoxious, that its extermination is desired, let it be done by the people, with the preservation of old party principles, without a violent and unnatural excitement. Excitements of this kind, in all Governments, are dangerous, particularly in a Republic, where every man is sovereign. Where every citizen has an equal right to choose the public servants, that choice should be made with coolness and moderation, and with a single eye to the benefit and prosperity of the country. If an excitement against any institution or society of men be used for political purposes, we might, when under the influence of that excitement, lose sight of the fundamental principles of, and our primary duties to, the Government, and elect to office dangerous and ambitious men, without personal worth or political merit. When we come to exercise the invaluable right of suffrage, it should be done with calmness and moderation—with a desire to preserve our liberties—and with the determination to elect men to office, who consider patriotism, and a rigid adherence to the equal and republican principles of our

Government, the only criterion of political faith—the only passport to political preferment.

The Democratic Republican Delegates, when assembled in County Convention, ascertained that they were not delegated exclusively by their own party; but that many liberal and independent Citizens of all former political parties, who are opposed to uniting *Anti-Masonry* with party politics, and who are determined to adhere to the Constitution and Laws of their Country as the only true basis of political principle, had cheerfully united in their elections. Under these circumstances, a Ticket was formed with a desire to satisfy the claims of the Democratic Republican party—and, at the same time, manifest that the wishes and interests of those Citizens, who had thus patriotically come forth in the cause, had not been neglected. It was the desire of the Delegates to present a Ticket for your support, which would harmonize—as nearly as possible, the interests and claims, and wishes, of all sections of the County, and all persons interested.—HENRY M'DIVER, of Liberty township, and HENRY MYERS, of Tyrone, were nominated as Candidates for the Assembly—the former from the Democratic ranks, the latter from the Federal party. JOHN KUGLER, a farmer of Germany township, and a man of stern republican principles, was nominated for the office of Commissioner.—The remainder of the Ticket was selected from amongst both parties.—The whole Ticket is composed of men of stern political principles, of strict integrity, and sterling merit—and is composed of honest, industrious and intelligent farmers and mechanics, who now constitute the bone and sinew of this County. It will be said by the designing, for electioneering purposes, that this is the *Masonic Ticket*. This we at once deny—there is not a Mason on it—nor did the Masons take any part in its formation. But it might be considered unnecessary to make this remark at this time—as some of the leading anti-Masonic papers, in the States of New-York and Pennsylvania, advocate the election of HENRY CLAY, a high Mason, for the Presidency of the U. States; and the leading anti-Masonic paper of Pennsylvania, printed in Philadelphia, called the "SUN," now recommends and advocates the election of JOHN G. WATMOUGH to Congress, who is a Mason, in opposition to DANIEL H. MILLER, who is not a Mason; and also the anti-Masonic party have nominated PHILANDER STEPHENS, another Mason, as one of their candidates for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

In conclusion, Fellow-citizens, we remark that the Democratic Republican party has resisted, with manly firmness, the arts and wiles of cunning and ambitious men—and remains unbroken. Keep united in support of the party, and of the Republican principles which you have been supporting for years; and then your rights will be preserved, and your country will continue prosperous, happy and free. Extend the hand of fellowship to those patriotic citizens, who have united with you on this occasion; and march to the polls with an unanimity of purpose, and a determination to support the Republican principles of the Government, the liberality of the Constitution, and the equality of the laws—and all will be safe.

JOHN B. CLARK,  
ANDREW G. MILLER,  
PETER HULICK,  
ZEPH' HUBERT,  
JACOB LEFEVER,

Sept. 15, 1830.

CONFEREES' MEETING.

The Democratic Republican Conferees from the different Counties in this Congressional District, agreeably to previous arrangement, met at the house of Adams Nimmon, in the borough of Shippensburg, on Friday the 17th of Sept. 1830, viz:—

From Franklin county—Ludwig Heck, W. McKesson, and Allen K. Campbell.  
From Cumberland—John Harper, James H. Wallace, and Thompson Piper.  
From Adams—John B. Clark, Wm. Boyd, and Daniel Sheffer.  
From Perry—Benjamin McIntyre, & Henry Fetter.

The meeting was organized by appointing WM. BOYD, Chairman, and JOHN HARPER, and H. M'INTYRE, Secretaries.

The following persons were then nominated as Candidates for Congress, viz: WILLIAM HARPER, THOMAS H. CRAWFORD, and FREDERICK SMITH, Esqs.; & on counting the votes, Wm. Ramsey had 11 votes, T. H. Crawford had 8 votes, and Frederick Smith had 3 votes.

The Conferees from Adams county voting for Wm. Ramsey and Frederick Smith.  
Messrs: RAMSEY and CRAWFORD, having a majority of votes of all the Conferees, were considered duly nominated.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in all the papers in the District.

WM. BOYD, Chairman.  
JOHN HARPER, } Secretaries.  
B. M'INTYRE, }

The Anti-Masonic Conferees met at Shippensburg, on Tuesday last, (ADAM S. E. DEXTER, of Adams County, Chairman, and J. KUGLER, of Cumberland, Secretary,) and nominated for Congress, JACOB ALTER, of Cumberland county, and ROBERT SMITH, of Franklin. No conferees were present from Perry.





# ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, SEPT. 21.

By the foreign intelligence we give to-day, it will be seen that France is settling down quietly under the new order of things. The King, in his abdication, brings forward the claims of the young Duke of Bordeaux, and resigns the throne in his favor. From appearances, however, there is but little probability that he will be selected as the sovereign of France. The Duke of Orleans, at present Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, appears to unite more of the public voice in his favor—no doubt arising from his prompt assistance and countenance in the late Revolution. His son also (the Duke of Chartres) appears quite a favorite. Upon the whole, we think it quite likely, that a limited monarchy will be the result of the late Revolution—that the Duke of Orleans will be chosen as the head of the Nation; and that all things will resume their accustomed order and quietness—the abdication of the King rendering any interference on the part of the Holy Alliance unnecessary and foolish. The lower orders, as well as the remains of the "Grand Army," are evidently in favor of the young Napoleon; but the more experienced and sagacious heads of the Nation can see in such a change of dynasty, only danger, trouble and discord, amongst themselves, and a defiance of those powers who formerly by force overturned his father, and necessarily destroyed his legitimate rights.

**Another Steam-boat Accident.**—The boiler of the steam-boat United States burst, when on her way to New-Haven from New-York, on the 11th inst.—by which six men lost their lives, and a number of others were badly scalded.

**Triangular Contest.**—The Anti-Masonic party in New-York have nominated Francis Granger as their candidate for Governor at the approaching election—the Anti-Regency party have nominated Erastus Root—and the Regency party have taken up E. R. Throop. Throop, we believe, is considered the regular Jackson candidate. Granger and Root, we believe, will be principally supported by the National Republicans.—*Torch Light.*

**Bolivar.**—A letter is published in the New-York Daily Advertiser, dated at Athens, Aug. 6, which says—"It is said that President Mosquera has sent a friendly letter to Bolivar, counselling him to leave the country, but it appears that the man will not go at any rate.—He still has a desire to exercise the command. Three frigates have offered to take him to any part of the world; and a great many days have passed since he pledged himself in his message."

**BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.**  
We regret to learn that a fatal accident occurred on Sunday evening to the driver of the rail-road car which the proprietors of the taverns at the Carlton viaduct have had running for some time past between that point and Pratt-street depot. The car was returning from the depot laden with more than double its regular number of passengers, when the horse became frightened and leaped out of the track. The passengers, as we learn, indignantly pressed forward, and the driver was forced from his seat. (Another account says, he jumped of his own accord.) He fell on the rail, and was wheel passed over his body, which cut in so shocking a manner by the force that he expired in half an hour afterwards. The obstruction thus created to the passage of the car arrested so suddenly in its course, that, as sudden as it was, the entire frame-work above the axles was broken to pieces. None of the passengers, we are relieved to say, were injured, although it is believed they were about forty in number.

The Elkton (Maryland) Press of the 11th inst. relates the following melancholy and singular occurrence:—  
A family of Mrs. Wm. H. Jones, in the town of Elkton, had been residing in the same place for some time.

On Monday morning, the 30th ult. his daughter, a young woman, fell a victim to it. In the afternoon, he himself was seized with a cramp cholera, which terminated his mortal career ere the setting of the sun. They were both interred together. Two of the neighboring young men, brothers, of the name of Hawkins, undertook to dig the graves; mattocks were the first implement used whilst digging; one made an unwary blow, smote the other on the head, and inflicted a dreadful wound. In a state of terror he dropped his mattock, mounted horse and rode, post haste for a doctor, to relieve his brother, who was bleeding profusely. A doctor was procured, who rode at full speed and left him behind, and just arrived in time to save life.—The other rode his horse at a common gait, when suddenly the animal took fright, threw him whilst his foot being in the stirrup, and in this predicament he was dragged some distance; some transient person stopped the horse, and he was to all appearance lifeless. He was carried into Mrs. Smith's tavern, for dead, where his brother had been conveyed; but after applying some restoratives he revived. Both the brothers are under the doctor's hands—and it has not been found practicable to remove them to their father's.—How doleful to reflect—two amiable young men making the necessary preparations to consign two of their fellow beings to their kindred clay, whilst in the very act, by a mysterious fate are hurled to the verge of an eternal world.

The Anti-Masonic National Convention met on the 11th, in Philadelphia. Francis Granger, of New-York, President; Joseph Ritten, of Pa. Robert Hanna, of Ohio, Abner Phelps, of Mass. and Samuel W. Dexter, of Michigan, Vice Presidents; and John Clarke, of Pa. and N. B. Strong, of Conn. Secretaries. There were 26 delegates from New-York, 15 from Massachusetts, 8 from Connecticut, 5 from Vermont, 2 from Rhode-Island, 25 from Pennsylvania, 7 from New Jersey, 1 from Delaware, 5 from Ohio, 1 from Maryland, and 1 from Michigan territory.—*LAN. JOURNAL.*

The Nashville Banner contains the following account of the conclusion of a treaty with the Chickasaws:—

**FRANKLIN, Ten. Aug. 27.**  
**The Indians.**—On Thursday, the 19th inst. the Chickasaw Delegation, consisting of twenty one chiefs, accompanied by their agent Col. Benjamin Reynolds, arrived at this place. On Monday the 23d inst. Major Eaton and General Coffee, Commissioners appointed by the President to hold the treaty, met the Delegation in Council at the Presbyterian Church; and, after a preliminary address on the part of the Commissioners, proceeded to lay before the Delegation a talk from the President in relation to the exchange of their lands for other lands west of the Mississippi—this having been read and explained through their Interpreter, Mr. Love, was delivered to them, with a request by the Commissioners that they would retire, and, in private council, consider of the propositions contained in it.

On Thursday morning, 26th inst. the Council again assembled, when, after a short colloquium, a response was delivered in writing by the Secretary of the Delegation, in which they declined a removal West of the Mississippi, until they should have an opportunity of exploring the country designated in the propositions. On the evening of the same day, the Commissioners having modified their proposals, and submitted the modification to the Chiefs, with a request that they would re-consider; they again met the Commissioners, and agreed to consider of the modification. The principal feature in the modification, variant from the original proposition, relates to a stipulation for the payment of an annuity, or the purchase of other lands for them in case dissatisfaction should arise on an examination of the lands offered them in exchange.

The treaty is at an end; the delegation, in council, to-day, at the Masonic Hall, agreed to the propositions of the President as modified by the Commissioners. Those who think proper to avail themselves of reservations, (which was another feature in the modification) and remain where they are, will be governed by the laws of Mississippi.

The Nashville Republican says that General Coffee and Governor Carroll are appointed commissioners to meet the Cherokees on the 15th inst.

The President was to leave the Hermitage for Washington City, on Tuesday the 31st ult.

**CHARLESTOWN, Va. Sept. 15.**  
**THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.**  
Our position, that the present system of public executions is injurious and inexpedient, has already received a practical illustration.

A negro man, belonging to Mr. H. B. Talbot, of Shepherdstown, and in the employment of Mr. James Marshall, of this county, committed suicide, on Wednesday last, by hanging himself with his wagon line. The circumstances connected with this affair, have been related to us in the following manner: James, the servant alluded to, had been living in the family of Cox's father, while a lad, and had probably been the nurse of that ill-fated youth. The attachment of early years still existed, and this faithful negro attended the execution. He there exhibited great sympathy and distress—re-marking that he would give millions, if he had them, to save Cox's life.

After the close of the tragedy, he told some of his comrades that he believed he would hang himself, but no particular attention was paid to the remark. It was noticed, however, that he continued to be melancholy. In the regular pursuit of his business, as waggoner for Mr. Marshall, he proceeded to Baltimore, sold his load of flour, deposited the money with some merchant, agreeably to order, and was on his return, in company with some other waggoners. His companions noticed that the dreadful scene still preyed on his mind, and was the principal topic of conversation. They stopped at a tavern, near Boonsborough, Md. On Wednesday morning, he hurried the landlord to get breakfast—harnessed his horses, and made ready for his journey homeward. He then took off the gears, put his pocket book and whip into the bar, and went off, as the landlord supposed, in search of something which he had lost. When missed for some time, search was made, and he was found hanging to the limb of a tree, near a fence, from which he had probably jumped off.

He was a very valuable servant and highly esteemed by his master's family.

This singular event shows that public executions are productive of more harm than good.—The moral part of the community need no such spectacles to deter them from evil deeds; the dissolute will always disregard them; and persons of melancholy temperament, (judging, from the case of Cox, that hanging presents but few pangs to those who are disposed to "shuffle off this mortal coil.") will adopt that method of getting rid of the gloom which oppresses them.

## ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship John Jay, at New-York, brings Liverpool papers to the 6th and London to the evening of the 7th August, both inclusive.

Letters have been received in New-York by the ship John Jay, stating that the New-York ships Charles Carroll, and Great Britain, were chartered to sail from Cherbourg to Naples, and that the King and the family would embark to be landed at Naples.

Paris has already resumed its usual occupations. Every where the shops are re-opened, and people go quietly about their business. The National Guard is on foot, and conducts itself with most laudable prudence. All those who have arms in their hands are setting an example of submission to the laws, and contributing to the maintenance of good order, which has not been disturbed a single instant. The conduct of the whole population is admirable for its prudence and devotedness.

The Archbishop of Paris was arrested at the moment when he was taking flight, having with him a large quantity of diamonds, and 500,000 francs in gold, in his carriage.

The present Lieutenant General of France is fifty-seven years of age, with a good constitution and temperate habits.

A letter received from Paris, states, that Prince Polignac had arrived safely at Brussels.

A Seminary of Priests (St. Acheul,) is stated in the Globe, have been destroyed in France by the People.

Among the passengers, who arrived at Dover on the 7th ult. from France, is the Archbishop of Rheims, confessor to Charles X.

Several vessels, American as well as English, are about proceeding from Liverpool for ports in France, for the purpose of conveying from that country persons who may wish to emigrate to the western world in consequence of recent events.

A letter from Paris to the 2nd August received in Baltimore, says that the cry of Liberty acted like a firebrand amongst the Youth of all nations in Paris. That the Louvre was taken chiefly by the Scholars of the *Ecole Centrale*, and the students from the Polytechnique and St. Amand's schools. The American boys took part in the contest: it was impossible to restrain them. A lady of that city rode through the crowded streets, amidst the firing of soldiers, at the peril of her life, to get to the boarding school of her son, where there were 160 students, to make the Teachers promise her not to let him out.—She went to La Grange, and returned on the 30th inst. When she got back, they told her they had kept him the first two days; that he was up all night, throwing balls, and at last escaped; and when she arrived he had been all night on duty! Three young Americans were killed.

Masters R. McL., R. H., and T. B. S., American youths, went together to see the old General on the 1st of August. He was just starting with an immense crowd, for the *Palais Royal*, the residence of the Duke of Orleans. The guard moved not, but the boys advanced; in vain they cried *Vive la Charte*, *Vive Lafayette*, when one of them cried out in English, *long live Lafayette*—it

struck the old General's ear in a moment; he stopped, turned round, called them to him, and they went, on each side of him, to the Palace. In a great Revolution, after astonishment at the great events has in a measure subsided, the most trivial anecdotes become interesting."

**MELANCHOLY.**—The Hanover Gazette states, that a child of Mr. George Forney, near that place, aged about 18 months, fell into a spring and was drowned, on Monday evening the 18th inst.—*COMP.*

**FLOUR, in Balt., on Saturday,...**  
WHEAT, .....95 to 99  
CORN, .....55 to 56  
RYE, .....50 to 52  
OATS, .....29 to 30

**MARRIED,**  
On the 7th inst. by the Rev. J. N. Hoffman, Mr. Abraham Reyer, of Taneytown, Md. to Miss Catharine Schill, of this county.  
On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Annan, Mr. William Brown MacLay, to Miss Ellen Lashells, (daughter of Mr. Ralph Lashells, formerly of this place,) all of Union township, Mifflin county.

**DIED,**  
On Wednesday last, Mrs. Hannah S. F. Dickson, relict of Mr. James Dickson, deceased, of Straban township, aged 57 years.  
On Friday morning last, Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. Peter Weikart, of this borough, aged about 10 months.  
On Monday the 13th inst. Mrs. Mary Eichelberger, consort of Mr. Adam Eichelberger, of Germany township, in the 44th year of her age.  
On Friday the 10th inst. Mrs. Sarah Reiff, wife of Mr. Christian Reiff, of Conowago township, in the 24th year of her age.

At Petersburg, Va. on the 31st Aug. the Rev. John E. Annan, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place, and formerly of Emmitsburg, Md.

On the 12th inst. at Auburn, New-York, Bishop Hobart, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

**The Inauguration**  
OF the Rev. Dr. HAZELIUS, German Professor of Biblical and Oriental Literature, in the Theological Seminary of this place, will take place on Wednesday the 29th inst. The exercises will be conducted in the German language.  
Sept. 21.

**Gettysburg Gymnasium.**  
THE semi-annual Examination of the Students in this Institution, will take place on the 29th and 30th inst. when the citizens of Gettysburg, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to attend. In consequence of the Inauguration of Professor HAZELIUS on the morning of the 29th, the Exercises will not commence until 2 o'clock, P. M. The Classes in the Languages will be examined during Wednesday, and the early part of Thursday morning; those in the Sciences during the remainder of Thursday.  
The Winter Session will commence on the 22d of October next.  
M. JACOBS.  
Sept. 21.

**"Keep the Feet dry!"**

**WATER PROOF Boots & Shoes.**

**W. M. G. WIEBLING,**  
BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that he has purchased the Patent Right for making Water-proof Boots & Shoes, either of Leather, Buckskin, Lasting, or Silk. He has also procured an excellent workman from Baltimore; and will be able to furnish work, in his line, of superior quality. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public.—His shop is next door to Mr. Richter's, in West York-street.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 21.

**Wanted immediately, AN APPRENTICE TO THE**

**Boot & Shoemaking business.**  
A Boy of 13 or 14 years of age will be preferred.—Also,

**ONE OR TWO GOOD JOURNEMEN.**

To whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.  
JOHN AGNEW.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 21.

**Liberty Riflemen!**  
YOU will parade at the Commons, on Saturday the 9th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By Order of Capt. HARRISON.  
JOHN EYLER, O. S.  
Sept. 21.

**Gettysburg Guards!**  
YOU will parade at your usual place, on Saturday the 24 day of October next, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By Order, G. ARMOR, O. S.  
Sept. 21.

## Gettysburg & Black's Tavern TURNPIKE.

AS the Managers have it in contemplation to repair this Turnpike, those persons who have engaged their tolls, at the Gate near Gettysburg, by the year or shorter period, are hereby notified to pay the same on or before the 1st of November next, or suits must be brought to recover the same. The Books are in the hands of Mr. Jacob DORNER, at the Gate-house.  
ISAAC WIEMAN, Pres't.  
Sept. 21.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 22d day of October next, on the premises,

**THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION,**

Late the property of VALENTINE ELIKER, deceased, situate in Latimore township, Adams county, containing **236 acres & 40 perches;** and allowance; a sufficient quantity of Meadow—and a large proportion of excellent Timber. The improvements are a two story LOG

**Dwelling-house & Bank** Barn, part stone and part logs, with two good Orchards of excellent Fruit, and a well of good and never-failing water near the door. Said Plantation is within one mile of Morthland's Mill, and within two miles of the York Springs—and will be sold by the Heirs. Terms of sale will be made known on said day, and attendance given by the subscribers, living on the premises.  
HENRY ELIKER,  
JACOB ELIKER.  
Sept. 21.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of ROBERT WILSON, deceased, Will be Exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue, or Outcry, on Wednesday the 3d day of November next, on the premises,

## A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. Jesse Newman, Peter H. Fletcher and others, containing about

**130 ACRES;**

with a Log HOUSE & double Log BARN, and other Buildings thereon erected—with a well of water at the door, and a spring near the house. Said property is in a good state of cultivation; and a good proportion of it is covered with thriving Timber. It is situate on the Turnpike Road from Gettysburg to Littlestown, about one mile from the Two Taverns.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by  
JOHN WILSON, Ex'r.  
Sept. 21.

## Orphans' Court SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Vendue or Outcry, on Saturday the 6th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the premises,

## A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of HUGH DENWIDDIE, deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about five miles from Gettysburg, and about one mile from the State Road leading to Emmitsburg, adjoining lands of David Horner's heirs, Robert McCreary, Andrew Walker, and others, containing about

**200 ACRES;**

with a large proportion of good Timber—with a Log HOUSE and double Log BARN, and other necessary Buildings erected thereon. Said Property is in a high state of cultivation, and is very productive. A large proportion of the cleared land consists of very productive Timothy Meadow. There are two wells of good water—one of which is near the house.

The title to this property is indisputable—and it is PATENTED. The premises will be shown on application at the premises, or by the subscribers. The terms of sale will be made easy; and one-third of the purchase-money is to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life time of the widow.  
HUGH DENWIDDIE,  
DAVID DENWIDDIE,  
Administrators.

By the Court,  
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.  
Sept. 21.

**PRINTING,**  
Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."



IMPORTANT & INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship Helen, at New-York, last week, London papers to the 7th Aug. and Paris to the 6th, have been received.

The most important items of intelligence are the formal abdication of the Throne of France by Charles X. and the probable offer of the Crown to the Duke of Orleans. A letter accompanying the latest express from Paris to London, says "As soon as the Chamber is constituted, a proposal will be made to it to offer the Crown to the Duke of Orleans. Every thing is prepared for this."

The accounts from all parts of the Kingdom shew that the same enthusiasm prevailed generally as at Paris—and that all hopes the King might have entertained of a diversion in his favor, were entirely fallacious.

Charles, it appears, had stopped at Rambouillet, with all his family. To this place Commissioners were despatched by the Provisional Government to hasten his departure from France.—On their arrival, he proved somewhat refractory. Immediately on the receipt of this intelligence at Paris, about 60,000 of the National Guards were ordered out to march to Rambouillet to bring him to terms. At the news of this movement, the King abandoned his last hope, abdicated the throne, and determined on leaving the country; and the whole Royal Guard capitulated. Gen. Payol entered Paris on the 3d, with the Crown Diamonds, amidst cries of the "Charter for ever! the National Guard for ever!"

The King, it was stated, demanded an income of four millions, with liberty to take with him whoever he thought proper. It is thought, however, that only a limited number of servants would be allowed him. He demanded for the present only one million, which sum was handed him in gold. It seems that the last funds he had at his disposal, had been distributed to the troops.

The following is the official announcement, by the Commissioners, of the King's consent to depart:

**RAMBOUILLET, Aug. 3.**  
**Monsieur—**It is with joy that we announce the success of our mission.—The King has determined to depart with all his family. We shall bring you all the incidents and details of the journey with the greatest precision.—May it terminate happily!

We follow the route to Cherbourg. All the troops are directed to march on Eprenon. To-morrow morning it will be decided which shall definitively follow the King.

We are, with respect and devotion, your Royal Highness's most humble and obedient servants,

**DE SCHONES,  
LE MARÉCHAL MAISON,  
ODILON BARROT.**

The despatch which encloses the above official letter, says: "It is understood to be the King's intention to embark for the United States of America. The King's resolution has evidently been hastened by the approach of an armed force from Paris."

The Globe in a subsequent paragraph adds: "We stop the press to say that a third Express has just been received from Paris, bringing further information that the abdication of the King has been unconditional, and that he is already on his way to Cherbourg, where two vessels are in readiness to receive himself and suit."

Capt. Keene, of the packet ship Havre, which sailed from that port on the 4th of August, states that he learned on the morning he left there, that the American ships Great-Britain & Charles Carroll were chartered that morning at Havre, for the purpose of conveying Charles X. and his suite beyond sea.—It was stated that it was at the King's instance that they were chartered. His destination was not declared—but will probably be New-York.

The London Herald of the 7th Aug. observes:—

"It is said the ex-King Charles X. is about to seek an inglorious asylum in the free States of North-America. If this be the case, he may meet with the deposed Majesty of Spain in his exile, and in the back settlements of Kentucky or the green solitudes of Pennsylvania, Charles Capet and Joseph Bonaparte may console each other's misfortunes. It would be a curious and instructive subject of moral contemplation, to see the two ex-Kings, members of rival families, living under the protection of the simple President of the Republic. It would be pleasant to see them forgetting the cares of empire, and the intrigues of Courts, enjoying in company the harmless pleasures of the wilderness, angling in the same waters, or pursuing together the pastime of the woods. We believe some of the family of Murat, the late ex-King of Naples, have taken up their abode within the territory which the bravery of its inhabitants, and the genius of Washington, wrested from the British Crown. It is

strange that a Republic should be founded by fugitives from oppressive Governments, to give refuge to exiled Kings.

ABDICATION OF CHARLES X.

**PARIS, Aug. 3.—(Official.)**—The following act, superscribed, "To my cousin the Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom," has been deposited, by order of the Duke of Orleans, in the archives of the Chamber of Peers:—

**RAMBOUILLET, Aug. 2, 1830.**  
**My Cousin—**I am too profoundly grieved by the evils which afflict or might threaten my people, not to have sought a means of preventing them.—I have, therefore, taken the resolution to abdicate the crown in favor of my grandson the Duke of Bordeaux.

The Dauphin, who partakes my sentiments, also renounces his rights in favor of his Nephew.

You will have, then, in your quality of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, to cause the accession of Henry V. to the crown to be proclaimed. You will take, besides, all the measures which concern you to regulate the forms of the Government during the minority of the new King. Here I confine myself to making known these dispositions: it is a means to avoid many evils.

You will communicate my intention to the diplomatic body, and you will acquaint me, as soon as possible, with the proclamation by which my grandson shall have been recognized King of France, under the name of Henry V.

I charge Lieut. General Viscount de Fossiac Lacour to deliver this to you. He has orders to settle with you the arrangements to be made in favor of the persons who have accompanied me, as well as the arrangements necessary for what concerns me and the rest of my family.

We will afterwards regulate the other measures which will be the consequences of the change of the reign.

I repeat to you, my cousin, the assurances of the sentiments with which I am your affectionate cousin,

**CHARLES,  
LOUIS ANTOINE.**

**PARIS, Aug. 3.**  
*Opening of the Chambers—Speech of the Lieut. General of the Kingdom.*

**Peers and Deputies—**Paris, troubled in its repose by a deplorable violation of the Charter and of the laws, defended them with heroic courage! In the midst of this sanguinary struggle all the guarantees of social order no longer subsisted. Persons, property & rights—every thing that is most valuable and dear to men and to citizens, was exposed to the most serious dangers.

In this absence of all public power, the wishes of my fellow-citizens turned towards me: they have judged me worthy to concur with them in the salvation of the country; they have invited me to exercise the functions of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

Their cause appeared to me to be just, the dangers immense, the necessity imperative, my duty sacred. I hastened to the midst of this valiant people, followed by my family, and wearing those colors which, for the second time, have marked among us the triumph of liberty.

I have come firmly resolved to devote myself to all that circumstances should require of me in the situation in which they have placed me, to re-establish the empire of the laws, to save liberty which was threatened, and render impossible the return of such great evils by securing forever the power of that Charter, whose name invoked during the combat, was also appealed to after the victory.—(Applauses.)

In the accomplishment of this noble task, it is for the Chambers to guide me. All rights must be solemnly guaranteed, all the institutions necessary to their full and free exercise must receive the developments of which they have need.—Attached by inclination and conviction to the principles of a free government, I accept beforehand all the consequences of it. I think it my duty immediately to call your attention to the organization of the Nat'l Guards, to the application of the Jury to the crimes of the Press, the formation of the Departments and Municipal Administrations, and, above all, to that 14th article of the Charter, which has been so hatefully interpreted.—(Fresh applauses.)

It is with these sentiments, gentlemen, that I come to open this session.

The past is painful to me. I deplore misfortunes which I could have wished to prevent; but in the midst of this magnanimous transport of the capital, and of all the other French cities, at the sight of order reviving with marvellous promptness, after a resistance free from all excesses, a just national pride moves my heart, and I look forward with confidence to the future destiny of the country.

Yes, gentlemen, France, which is so dear to us, will be happy and free; it will show to England that, solely engaged with its internal prosperity, it loves peace as well as liberty, and desires on-

ly the happiness and the repose of its neighbors.

Respect for all rights, care for all interests, good faith in the Government, are the best means to disarm parties, and to bring back to people's minds that confidence—to the institutions that stability—which are the only certain pledges of the happiness of the people and of the strength of states.

**Peers and Deputies—**As soon as the Chambers shall be constituted I shall have laid before you the act of abdication of his Majesty King Charles X. By the same act his Royal Highness Louis Antoine de France also renounces his rights.—This act was placed in my hands yesterday, the 2d of August, at 11 o'clock at night. I have this morning ordered it to be deposited in the archives of the Chamber of Peers; and I cause it to be inserted in the official part of the *Moniteur*.

The cries of "Vive d'Orleans!" "Vive la liberte!" were again heard more loudly than before. The Prince appeared to be deeply affected; he saluted the assembly several times, and withdrew with his son, attended by the great deputation, which conducted him back to the door.

**PARIS, Aug. 4.**

The Chamber of Deputies met to-day, and proceeded to ballot for officers—after which an important question was argued: it was the abdication of Charles X. This offered matter for much discussion; "it is not an abdication that we want, it is a forfeiture of the throne that we have a right to impose upon him in our quality of representatives of the French people!" exclaimed a member, with much vehemence.

Another French paper says, "The dreams of a few Peers to cause the little Duke of Bordeaux to be proclaimed, on the strength of the abdication of Charles X. and the Dauphin, are mere illusions; public opinion has resumed its empire, and cannot retrograde at present as far as the doctrines of divine rights. It is for a Prince, but a Prince chosen by the Nation."

Most of the Ambassadors of Foreign Powers residing at Paris, had yesterday given to the Duke of Orleans the assurance of the most friendly disposition of their respective Sovereigns.—The English Ambassador is said to have been the first. Not only the English nation, but also the English Cabinet had well judged the true situation of affairs in France, as well as the infallible consequences of the criminal acts of the Ministers.

The National Guard is organizing itself rapidly. It is in arms in every part of France. If the whole army, which has now made its submission, had remained faithful to Charles X., it would cause no apprehension at present. The probability of a civil war is every moment vanishing more decidedly—unanimity prevails every where—and the Bourbons are shaken off, as a yoke imposed upon us by foreigners.

The following order of the day has been issued by General Lafayette, on accepting the command of the National Guards:—

"August 2.—During the glorious crisis in which the Parisian energy has conquered our rights, every thing still remains provisional: there is nothing definitive but the sovereignty of those national rights, and the eternal remembrance of the glorious work of the people; but amidst the various powers instituted through the necessity of our situation, the re-organization of the Nat'l Guards is a most necessary defence for the public order, and one which is highly called for. The opinion of the Prince exercising the high station of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, most honourable to myself, is, that I should for the present take that command. In 1790 I refused to accept such an office, made to me by 3,000,000 of my comrades, as that office would have been a permanent one. Now, that circumstances are altered, I think it my duty, in order to serve liberty and my country, to accept the station of General-Commandant of the National Guards of France."

**LAFAYETTE.**

Another order of the day gives direction for the general organization of the National Guards, which, it says, will be upon the principles of that formed in 1791.

By an official ordonnance, dated Aug. 1, the French colors are resumed, and no other than the tri-colored cockade is to be worn.

Gen. Valaze, commander of the Engineers, had arrived at Toulon from Algiers, on board the Scipio, with five millions from the Regency of Algiers.

The Duke of Orleans had subscribed 100,000 francs for the relief of those who suffered during the three days of revolution in Paris.

The Dutchess of Angoulême, (wife of the Dauphin's daughter of Louis XVI. who lost his life in the revolution of 1793, has had to see another revolution. Napoleon used to say she was the only man among the Bourbons.

ADDRESS.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

**FELLOW-CITIZENS:**

Having been appointed, "at a meeting of Democratic Republican Delegates from different Townships of the County of Adams, held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on the 6th inst." a Committee "to prepare an Address to the Citizens of Adams County, on the subject of the ensuing General Election": we now endeavor to perform that duty in a plain and familiar manner, without making any attempt at brilliancy of composition, or elegance of language. Truth is our object; and it will be laid before you with that candor and moderation which should exist in communications of this kind. A candid and unvarnished exposition of facts is most desirable to a virtuous and intelligent people.

Free and honorable contests for political principles are salutary to a Republic.—But it is much to be regretted, that an attempt is now made by designing and ambitious aspirants, to divert public attention from its accustomed political channel, by a cunningly devised scheme, called *Anti-Masonry*.—When this Anti-Masonic project was in its infancy, almost every patriotic and virtuous citizen, who felt a prejudice against "secret societies," was disposed to inquire how the Masonic Institution could be eradicated: which was pretended to be the sole object of its promoters. But, a short time had elapsed, until its real design was discovered to be the overthrow of all former political parties—particularly the Democratic Republican party; and the political promotion and personal aggrandizement of its promoters on their ruins. To accomplish this purpose, proscription and persecution of the most destructive kind have been practised, not only against the Masonic Institution and its members, but against men who will adhere to the liberal principles of their Government, and will not make Anti-Masonry the only basis of their political faith.

The Constitution of our Government declares that "all men are born equally free and independent"; and the laws of the land extend equal rights, equal privileges, and equal protection, to all citizens: and to preserve these equal and republican principles, should be the political object of a free people. As "all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and established for their peace, safety, and happiness," persecution of any sect or society of men should never be resorted to, for political purposes, by any citizens who wish to preserve those principles of their government pure, and wish to be considered "well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." If a close adherence to the salutary and liberal principles of our Government should alone characterize political parties, all minor considerations, as to what society or denomination any particular citizen may belong, would accommodate themselves to the support and protection of superior blessings and privileges. Let our prejudices against an institution be strong and honest; yet, if we select it out from among the number that are tolerated in this country, and create a public excitement against it, and then direct that excitement to the attainment of political purposes, and make it the only passport to office, we at once strike at the root of our liberties. We then abandon the protection of the liberal principles of our Government, and open a door for the persecution of all classes, and conditions, and sects, and societies, of men and Christians. It is not the business or wish of this Committee to defend the Masonic Institution—as we have no connection with it—and are disposed to let it sustain itself, or fall, by its own merits. And if it is so obnoxious, that its extermination is desired, let it be done by the people, with the preservation of old party principles, without a violent and unnatural excitement. Excitements of this kind, in all Governments, are dangerous, particularly in a Republic, where every man is sovereign. Where every citizen has an equal right to choose the public servants, that choice should be made with coolness and moderation, and with a single eye to the benefit and prosperity of the country. If an excitement against any institution or society of men be used for political purposes, we might, when under the influence of that excitement, lose sight of the fundamental principles of, and our primary duties to, the Government, and elect to office dangerous and unskillful men, without personal worth or political merit. When we come to exercise the inalienable right of suffrage, it should be done with coolness and moderation—with a desire to preserve our liberties—and with the determination to select men to office, who consider patriotism, and not ambition, as the basis of their political principles.

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Sept. 15, 1830.

CONFEREES' MEETING.

The Democratic Republican Conferees from the different Counties in this Congressional District, agreeably to previous arrangement, met at the house of Adams Ninnon, in the borough of Shippensburg, on Friday the 17th of Sept. 1830, viz:—

From Franklin county—Ludwig Heck, W. McKesson, and Allen K. Campbell.  
From Cumberland—John Harper, James H. Walker, and Thompson Piper.  
From Adams—John B. Clark, Wm. Boyd, and Daniel Sheffer.  
From Perry—Benjamin McIntyre, & Henry Fetter.

The meeting was organized by appointing Wm. Boyd, Chairman, and Louis HARRIS, and B. McIntyre, Secretaries.

The following persons were then nominated as Candidates for Congress, viz: WILLIAM HARRIS, THOMAS H. CHAPMAN, and FREDERICK SMITH, Esqs.; &c, on counting the votes, Wm. Ramsey had 11 votes, T. H. Crawford had 3 votes, and Frederick Smith had 3 votes.

The Conferees from Adams county voting for Wm. Ramsey and Frederick Smith. Messrs. RAMSEY and CRAWFORD, having a majority of votes of all the Conferees, were considered duly nominated.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in all the papers in the District.

WM. BOYD, Chairman.  
B. MCINTYRE, Secretaries.

The Anti-Masonic Conferees met at Shippensburg on the 15th inst. Adams, L. HARRIS, of Adams county, and J. H. WALKER, of Adams county, were nominated as Candidates for Congress, viz: ADAMS, L. HARRIS, and J. H. WALKER, Esqs.; &c, on counting the votes, Adams had 11 votes, Harris had 3 votes, and Walker had 3 votes.

Government, the only criterion of political faith—the only passport to political preferment.

The Democratic Republican Delegates, when assembled in County Convention, ascertained that they were not delegated exclusively by their own party; but that many liberal and independent Citizens of all former political parties, who are opposed to uniting Anti-Masonry with party politics, and who are determined to adhere to the Constitution and Laws of their Country as the only true basis of political principle, had cheerfully united in their elections. Under these circumstances, a Ticket was formed with a desire to satisfy the claims of the Democratic Republican party—and, at the same time, manifest, that the wishes and interests of those Citizens, who had thus patriotically come forth in the cause, had not been neglected. It was the desire of the Delegates to present a Ticket for your support, which would harmonize, as nearly as possible, the interests, and claims, and wishes, of all sections of the County, and all persons interested. HENRY M'DIVITT, of Liberty township, and HENRY MYERS, of Tyrone, were nominated as Candidates for the Assembly—the former from the Democratic ranks, the latter from the Federal party. JOHN KUGLER, a farmer of Germany township, and a man of stern republican principles, was nominated for the office of Commissioner.—The remainder of the Ticket was selected from amongst both parties.—The whole Ticket is composed of men of stern political principles, of strict integrity, and sterling merit—and is composed of honest, industrious and intelligent farmers and mechanics, who now constitute the bone and sinew of this County. It will be said by the designing, for electioneering purposes, that this is the *Masonic Ticket*. This we at once deny—there is not a Mason on it—nor did the Masons take any part in its formation. But it might be considered unnecessary to make this remark at this time—as some of the leading anti-Masonic papers, in the States of New-York and Pennsylvania, advocate the election of HENRY CLAY, a high Mason, for the Presidency of the U. States: and the leading anti-Masonic paper of Pennsylvania, printed in Philadelphia, called the "SUN," now recommends and advocates the election of JOHN G. WATMOUGH to Congress, who is a Mason, in opposition to DANIEL H. MILLER, who is not a Mason: and also the anti-Masonic party have nominated PHILANDER STEPHENS, another Mason, as one of their candidates for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

In conclusion, Fellow-citizens, we remark that the Democratic Republican party has resisted, with manly firmness, the arts and wiles of cunning and ambitious men—and remains unbroken. Keep united in support of the party, and of the Republican principles which you have been supporting for years; and then your rights will be preserved, and your country will continue prosperous, happy and free. Extend the hand of fellowship to those patriotic citizens, who have united with you on this occasion; and march to the polls with an unanimity of purpose, and a determination to support the Republican principles of the Government, the liberality of the Constitution, and the equality of the laws—and all will be safe.

**JOHN B. CLARK,  
ANDREW G. MILLER,  
PETER HULICK,  
ZEPH'N HERBERT,  
JACOB LEFEVER.**

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## NOTICE.

**I** the feelings of his Debtors by a personal application for his dues, takes this method of informing them, that nothing short of the most absolute necessity compels him to solicit the fulfillment of their duty. He is in the deepest need for money, and yet is not anxious for using compulsory measures to obtain it. And, as an equivalent for the indulgence which he has extended, for the liquidation of their respective accounts, he at least hopes he has not made this appeal to their generosity in vain.

GEO. ARMOR.

Sept 7.

## LIME.

**T**HE Subscriber has now for sale, at his farm, half-way between the Two Taverns and Littlestown, near the Turnpike, a Kiln of fresh-burnt LIME. He will also keep on hand, continually, a supply of the same, of the best quality.

WM. GULDAN.

Aug. 31.

## Six Cents Reward.

**R**ANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday 29th Aug. an Apprentice to the Chair-making business, named **ISRAEL KLINE**. The above Reward will be given for his apprehension, but neither thanks nor charges.

HUGH DENWIDDIE.

Gettysburg, Sept. 7.

## DRUG WAREHOUSE.

No. 107, Market street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.

**J**OSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glazes, Dyes, Spices, &c. which will be sold at reduced prices. The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

## FLAX-SEED.

**T**HE highest price, in Cash, will be given for Clean-FLAXSEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER**.

Gettysburg, July 20.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.

**T**O all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on **Tuesday the 28th day of September next**, to wit:

The account of George Harman, administrator of the estate of **Henry Smith**, deceased.

The supplemental account of Philip Wolf, executor of the estate of **Philip Wolf**, deceased.

The account of Charles G. McLean, administrator of the estate of **Helen M. Lean**, deceased.

The account of Mary Ann Gray, executor of the estate of **Rev. James Gray**, deceased.

The final account of John Shorb, executor of the estate of **John G. Shultz**, deceased.

The account of John Yeagerline and Henry Bushman, administrators of the estate of **Valentine Stehr**, deceased.

The account of John Wierman and Thomas Stephens, administrators of the estate of **Frederick Cleveland**, deceased.

The account of James and Robert Major, administrators of the estate of **Robert Major**, deceased.

The account of John and Wm. Orr, executors of the estate of **William Orr**, deceased.

The account of John Wilson, administrator of the estate of **Margaret Walker**, deceased.

The account of James Barr, administrator of the estate of **William Stultz**, deceased.

The account of Alexander Caldwell, executor of the estate of **Samuel Smyth**, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, executor of the estate of **William Bigham**, deceased.

The account of Hugh and David Denwiddie, administrators of the estate of **Hugh Denwiddie**, deceased.

The account of Charles F. Keener, executor of the estate of **John F. Hapke**, deceased.

The account of Jesse Comly and Philip Myers, administrators of the estate of **Isaac Haas**, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of Jacob Ziegler, Guardian of the minor children of **John McConaughy**, Esq. deceased.

**JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.**

Register's Office, Gettysburg,

Aug. 27, 1830.

## SHERIFFALTY.

**To the Independent Voters of Adams County.**

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the late election, and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF**, at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

Your Humble Servant,

**WILLIAM S. COBEAN.**

April 6.

**To the Independent Voters of Adams County.**

**A** REPORT is in circulation, in some sections of the County, that I am a **FREE-MASON**, calculated, and no doubt intended by the person who originated it, to injure my election. To remove any unfavorable impressions which such a report might make, and believing it a duty I owe to myself, I take this early opportunity of informing the Public that it is without the least foundation in truth. I am not, never have been, nor do I believe ever shall be a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit to your decision, promising, if elected, a faithful discharge of the duties of the Office.

Your obedient humble Servant,

**WM. S. COBEAN.**

Gettysburg, May 18.

**To the Free & Independent Electors of Adams County.**

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF**, at the ensuing election. Should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I trust the duties of the office will be exercised with promptness and impartiality.

**ISAAC WOLF, (Farmer)**

Berwick township, May 18.

**To the Voters of Adams County.**

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of

**SHERIFF.**

If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.

**BERNHART GILBERT.**

April 13.

**To the Voters of Adams County.**

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of **SHERIFF**. I am an Anti-Mason—opposed to all Secret Societies. I shall not trouble you with personal solicitations; but will receive your support with gratitude.

**WILLIAM F. BONNER.**

York Springs, June 15.

## LAND FOR SALE.

**T**HE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of **JAMES DOUGLASS**, deceased, Offers at Private Sale,

**THE PLANTATION**

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh McGaughy, John Stewart and others, containing

**164 ACRES**

and allowance, of **PATENTED LAND**. The improvements are a

**Log House, & Double**

Log Barn. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the premises, by **WM. FERRER**, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to

**WM. DOUGLASS, Esq.**

Aug. 31.

## Trustee's Sale.

**W**ILL be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on **Friday the 24th of September**, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock,

**A Tract of Land,**

Containing about **17 ACRES**, situate in Mountjoy township, about seven miles from Gettysburg, on the Baltimore Turnpike Road, and three miles from Littlestown. The improvements consist of a two-story

**Log House, and double**

Log BARN, &c. with a well of water at the door—the property of **JAMES COLLINS**.

**Mr. Collins**, who resides on the premises, will show the same to any person wishing to purchase.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

**JAS. ATCHESON, Trustee.**

Aug. 31.

**At an Orphans' Court,**

**H**ELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before **John Reed, Esq.** and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the heirs and legal representatives of

**DANIEL FUNK,**

deceased, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, and they being severally called, and making no answer—

**The Court Grant a Rule,**

On all the Heirs and legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Mary, intermarried with Solomon Bowers, Rebecca Funk, Jacob Funk, Moses Funk, Daniel Funk, Joel Funk, Ephraim Funk, Benjamin Funk, and Ann, intermarried with Anthony Dear-dorff, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the **twenty-eighth day of September next**, to shew cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

**JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.**

Aug. 31.

**At an Orphans' Court,**

**H**ELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before **John Reed, Esq.** and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c.—

On motion,

**The Court Grant a Rule,**

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

**JOHN ERISMAN,**

deceased, to wit: Christian Erisman, Matilda, intermarried with John Moose, Maria, intermarried with Humerick Hostetter, Susanna, intermarried with Andrew Moose, John Erisman, Jacob Erisman, Abraham Erisman, Daniel Erisman and Henry Erisman, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the **twenty-eighth day of September next**, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

**JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.**

Aug. 31.

**At an Orphans' Court,**

**H**ELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before **John Reed, Esq.** and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the heirs and legal representatives of

**ADAM SWARTZ,**

deceased, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, and they being severally called, and making no answer—

**The Court Grant a Rule,**

On all the Heirs and legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Sally, intermarried with Samuel Blessinger, Elizabeth, intermarried with Daniel Wolf, Catharine, intermarried with John Ginder (who is lately deceased, having left one child, now a minor, named Sarah Ann), Abraham and John (whose shares have been sold to Thad-deus Stevens), or the Guardians of such as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the **twenty-eighth day of September next**, to shew cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

**JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.**

Aug. 31.

**The Line of**

**STAGES**

Between Baltimore and Chambers-burg, has been doubled, and now runs **DAILY** (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

**STOCKTON & STOKES.**

April 30.

**A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER,**

**W**ANTED immediately by the Subscriber.—ALSO,

To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.

**THOMAS M'KELIP.**

Gettysburg, May 23.

**At an Orphans' Court,**

**H**ELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before **John Reed, Esq.** and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c.

On motion,

**The Court Grant a Rule,**

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

**ADAM PLUM,**

deceased, to wit: Rebecca, intermarried with David Khouse, Philip Plum, Adam Plum, Susan, intermarried with David Hoffman, John, Christian, and Michael Plum, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the **twenty-eighth day of September next**, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

**JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.**

Aug. 31.

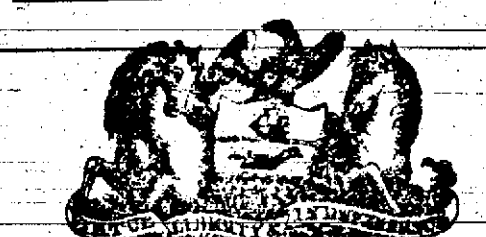
**WOOL WANTED.**

**20,000 lbs.**

**W**ANTED at the Store of the Subscriber—for which 25 cts. per lb. will be given.

**C. J. SHOWER.**

Gettysburg, July 6.



**PROCLAMATION.**

**W**HEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, **PHILIP HEAGY**, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this **PUBLIC NOTICE** to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

**ELECTION**

will be held in the said County, on the **Second Tuesday in October next**, (the 12th.)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz:—

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick, and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to DeHone's Mill, at the house of Francis Hildt, in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Latimore, at the house of Thomas Reed, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house of the Widow Swartz, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of John Gilbert, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by Christian Bocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowage, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherrys-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by Daniel Dear-dorff, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. De-lone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonahoughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

**BE ELECTED:**

**Two Members of Congress, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, and Perry;**

**Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;**

**One County Commissioner;**

**One Auditor of Public Accounts;**

**One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams;**

**Two Coroners; and**

**Two Sheriffs.**

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the **1st day of October next**,

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election,) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which will be on **Friday the 15th day of October aforesaid**, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2d April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

**Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote at any General or Special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.**

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.**

Given under my hand, at Gettysburg, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1830.

**PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.**

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